

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE New York Telegram asks if Mussolini is mad after reading the latest piece of bombast from the Fascist dictator in which the notorious renegade declared that he wanted an army of 5,000,000 strong with which Italy would participate in a war that would make the rest of the powers sit up on their hind legs and wag their ears to all Benito's demands. The demand of international Fascism indulged in a last chuckle at the expense of the corpse of liberalism and the protests from our own worshippers of democracy were few and far between.

PERHAPS Mussolini is mad but we are not aware that sane Wall Street bankers loan money to lunatics. Indeed we know quite a few indigent, the mentally healthy citizens who would be looked on with suspicion should they seek a loan from the same bankers that drop their millions at Mussolini's feet. And the reason why they loan their money to Mussolini is because, first of all, they will make a profit on the loan and secondly the money will be devoted to the strengthening of the system on which the bankers look with a benevolent eye.

COMING to think it over we are of the opinion that Mussolini is not crazy. Any more than Napoleon was. Or Kaiser Wilhelm. He might have been considered crazy had he appeared on the world political stage twenty years ago. Ever the former Kaiser of Germany in his palmist days never brandished the sword as threateningly as Mussolini does. The explanation can be found in the shaky condition of capitalism in Europe and the inevitability of the spread of Fascist organizations to cope with the growing militancy of the workers. The issue in the future will not be between dictatorship and democracy but between the Workers' and Farmers' governments and the black dictatorship of capitalism.

STILL the government has not made an appropriation out of the treasury for the relief of the victims of the Mississippi flood. Perhaps this money is being saved for the pork barrel. Hoover is on a panhandling excursion and in the meantime the people of the flooded areas are suffering. Woe unto the unfortunate. Their misery will excite public compassion for a few days, then some other novelty hovers in sight—this time it is Lindbergh—and the world jogs along as usual.

IF the Washington administration was as much concerned with the fortunes of the poor farmers in the Mississippi Valley as it is with those of big business in Mexico, Nicaragua and China, it would not wait to tap the public purse before lending aid. It spends millions of dollars on expeditions to those countries, even going to the extreme of shooting down defenseless people simply because they stand in the way of Wall Street's interests. It's a capitalist government and there is no more humanity in it than there is in the soul of a pawnbroker.

LAST Sunday our ministers had a good time telling their flock that Lindbergh crossed the ocean without a mishap because he believed in God. We do not know whether he does or not but his father didn't believe very much in superstition. Had Lindbergh failed the spiritual aviators would have declared that "the sins of the father are visited on his children, yea, even unto the fourth generation." Anyhow, for once the preachers had a topic that had almost universal interest.

AMBASSADOR HERRICK made a good thing out of the Lindbergh feat. This flunkey is about the most colorless of the United States ambassadors and unless there happened to be some new development in the debt controversy between Washington and Paris, he was lucky to get noticed in the society columns. But when Lindbergh hove in sight he stuck to him like glue to a blanket and then pulled off an anti-Bolshevik speech in the warm rays of the aviator's reflected glory. Clever stunt! Millions who read the driver were thinking of the young flier and assumed that "them's his sentiments."

THE date set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is approaching and there is reason to fear that the agitation necessary to concentrate mass opinion on this threatened legal assassination of two innocent workers is weakening. A certain group of pseudo-anarchists, who fastened themselves on the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee have placed obstacles in the way of a great united front.

CHINESE MILITARIST FRONT COLLAPSES

Pacific Conference Demands Colonial Freedom

EARL BROWDER OF AMERICA ELECTED CHIEF SECRETARY

Plan Fight Against New Imperialist War

(By Nationalist News Agency)
HANKOW, May 31.—Fourteen and a half million of the organized workers of Japan, Korea, France, Russia, China, the United States, England, and Java were represented by delegates to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference which opened in Hankow on May 20 and closed on the 26th. The Australian delegates were prevented from attending by the refusal to them of passports by the Australian Government. The Mexican delegates were delayed en route. The Philippines Labor Federation called greetings and expressed regrets over the fact that they could not appoint delegates to attend the conference on account of their own Congress.

Demand 42-Hour Week.
Important decisions made by the conference included (1) support of the Chinese revolution and protest against imperialist intervention; (2) struggle against the Pacific war danger; (3) support the national liberation movements in India, Korea, Java, the Philippines, and Latin America; (4) economic program including 42-hour week, social insurance protection for women, abolition of child labor, equal wages for equal work, freedom for organization of labor inspection, and abolition of punishment fines; (5) establishment of a permanent secretariat to distribute information and to prepare for the Pan-Pacific Congress next year.

Five members constitute the secretariat of which Earl Browder, of America, was elected the chief secretary, and Aplain of Russia, the assistant secretary. The other members include Nichida of Japan, Su Shou-chien of China, and Garden of Australia. Su Shou-chien is the head of the All China Labor Federation and is Minister of Labor of the Nationalist Government.

CHARGE WORKERS WITH SEDITION IN THIRD FRAME-UP

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 31.—Pete Musellin, Milan Resetar and Anton Zima of Woodlawn, Pa., were arrested Thursday on a charge of sedition, and were released on \$2,000 bond each. Warrants are out for two others.

Musellin was arrested while working in a barber shop in Ambridge. Resetar called at the police headquarters after he learned that a warrant was out for his arrest. He was employed in an Ambridge bakery shop at the time the warrant for his arrest was issued.

Armistice Day Case
The three defendants were arrested together with eight others last year in a raid on three peaceful houses and were released on none-thousand dollars bail each. The indictments were quashed before they ever reached the courts. They were then rearrested charged with the same "crime" and together with eight others last year in were released on \$1,000 bail each. The indictments were quashed before they ever reached the courts.

They were then rearrested, charged with the same "crime" and again released on bail which was increased to \$5,000 each for the three defendants. The charges were so flimsy that Judge Reader of Beaver County considered it necessary to dismiss the case for the second time before it reached the courts.

Third Time Same "Offense"
The Jones and Laughlin interests, however, did not rest in peace and caused the arrest of the three defendants for the third time. The charges now are exactly the same as on the two previous occasions.

About two weeks ago Musellin was arrested on a frame-up liquor charge and released on two thousand dollars.

Central Executive Committee of Workers [Communist] Party Appeals for Emergency Fund for the Daily Worker

The following telegram has been received from the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party:

DAILY WORKER
33 East 1st Street
New York City.
Comrades:

Chicago, May 31, 1927.

The jailing without bail of Comrades William F. Dunne and Bert Miller is part of the general campaign of frightfulness against the Communists and the left wing in the labor movement. It is part of the world campaign of the imperialists to cripple and silence the vanguard of the working class in preparation for the most frightful slaughter of the masses the world has ever seen in order to again try to decide the issue of which jackal pack shall have the right to exploit the rest of the world. Joining in this attack are the hordes of black reaction—the patriotic societies, the courts, the police, the agents of capitalism who have placed themselves at the head of labor unions in order to betray them. They want to silence THE DAILY WORKER because it has done its duty to the working class by unmasking their murderous schemes, because it has exposed the betrayers of labor and fought for the building up of militant unionism in order to resist the wage cuts, the lengthening of hours and the general lowering of the standard of living. In face of this assault against THE DAILY WORKER every comrade must rally to its support and exert all his or her energy to raise funds to rush to the management of the paper so that our only English daily, the gauge by which our party is estimated by the working class, may survive and grow stronger in order to lead in the great struggles that are coming.

Especially is it imperative that THE DAILY WORKER be saved in view of the new struggle in the needle trades—the furriers' strike—that begins this week. It would be an immeasurable calamity to enter this fight without THE DAILY WORKER.

Comrades, rally to the support of THE DAILY WORKER!

Do not let the enemy silence us by their savage attacks and their atrocious actions in jailing our comrades without bail on such a flimsy pretext as they have used against us.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

Comrades, the emergency is still grave. Our comrades are still in jail, denied even the privilege of reading books or newspapers. We are carrying on the work to the best of our ability, but you must continue to rush funds for relief during this critical situation. Send contributions to 33 East First Street, New York City. We are perfecting plans for a fund to insure THE DAILY WORKER, but until we are able to get this work under way you must help.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, DAILY WORKER.

Imperialist Acts Against China Will Be Exposed Friday

The truth about the present situation in China will be told at a mass meeting at Central Opera House Friday evening, under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Scott Nearing, Betram D. Wolfe, Harry M. Wicks, M. J. O'Gin, Alexander Trachtenberg, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Charles Krumboltz, Rebecca Grecht, a Chinese speaker, and a representative of the Young Workers League will tell the truth about the revolution in China. The machinations of the imperialists for a new world war and the real meaning of the break in the Soviet-British relations will also be explained.

William F. Dunne, one of the editors of THE DAILY WORKER, who was scheduled to speak, is now in jail as a result of a conspiracy on the part of the patriotic societies of this city to kill THE DAILY WORKER. He will speak if out on bail by that time. Jack Stachel will be chairman.

There will be an admission charge of 25 cents. Tickets are on sale at the office of the Workers Party, 108 E. 14th St., Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 106 University Place, and the Freiheit, 30 Union Square.

Engineers to Mediate Pay Raise Demands

The demand of 30,000 locomotive engineers on the eastern lines for a 15 per cent wage advance has gone to mediation under the Parker-Watson Act. It was announced yesterday. Rumors that a compromise of 7 1/2 per cent wage increase with sacrifice of working conditions would be agreed to prove fondness.

It is expected that the board of mediation will grant the engineers the 7 1/2 per cent advance which other railroad crafts have won.

JOHN BROPHY PROVES LEWIS STOLE ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF U. M. W.

Usurper in Office, Progressive Leader Charges in Analysis of National Vote

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—Only by the most astounding and bare-faced election crookedness in the history of the American labor movement is John L. Lewis president of the United Mine Workers today.

This is the gist of serious charges leveled against Lewis and his associates in an open letter by John Brophy, Progressive leader, to the membership of the Miners' Union, made public here today. He asks a complete recount of the vote by a committee of 5 mine workers.

"Gross irregularities," "self-evident frauds" and "vote stealing" on such a scale, Brophy asserts, that he has been led to believe that "the men now occupying the offices of International President, Vice-President and Secretary Treasurer were really not elected and that the Save the Union candidates were duly elected the international officers" of the Miners' Union, are detailed with figures in proof of the startling expose.

Eastern Kentucky, with no tax-paying members, cast 2,626 1/4 votes out of a reported "membership" of 2,686 1/4, and every vote, including the "half" was for John L. Lewis.

Glaring Examples
Northern West Virginia, with 377 tax-paying members, cast 14,164 votes, nearly all for Lewis; Tennessee with 482 tax-paying members registered nearly 4,000 "votes" for Lewis and 15 for Brophy; one third of the locals in western Pennsylvania listed as voting were dead; in the anthracite Brophy was given, in some cases, the vote cast for him while the rest of the membership, whether voting or not, was cast en bloc for Lewis.

These are highlights in the remarkable statement from Brophy, who was Lewis' opponent in the 1926 election. He was given 60,000 votes to 173,000 for Lewis.

Brophy's statement in full will be published in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Four New Limousines for Mayor Walker Cost More Than His Year's Salary

Mayor Jimmie Walker has four shiny new limousines, valued at \$7,000 each. With chauffeurs and upkeep, they cost the city \$36,481 in the past year, \$11,000 more than the workers pay Jimmie for being the world's best dressed mayor.

All this, and more is explained in a report of the city affairs bureau of the republican party, in a broadside against Tammany made public yesterday. Four other city officials spend more of the city's money on private cars than they get as wages. All told about \$1,000,000 a year is wasted on official limousines.

Even under the extravagant Hy-lan regime, no such heights in graft were reached, assert the republicans, themselves keen judges of graft through intimate knowledge.

SMITH IN PLAY FOR POWER IN TRANSIT PROBE

White House Ambitions Are Involved

Today Robert Mitchell, DAILY WORKER traction expert, resumes the exposure of the forces behind the present transit hearings and the effort to raise fares to 8 or 10 cents. The personnel of the transit commission is reviewed, revealing their intimate connections with Al. Smith.

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

Evidence that the present Transit Commission, conducting the so-called open hearings, began its career under the guiding star of the big bankers is to be found in the approval with which Wall Street greeted the appointment of this commission.

Nothing is as sensitive as the stock market. During the Hy-lan battle against the traction trust, the stock of the Interborough and B. M. T. had moved listlessly on the exchange. There appeared to be no solution to the tangle of knotted opposition until Al. Smith came to the rescue and cut the knot by dumping Hy-lan.

Immediately on the appointment of the new transit commissioners in April, 1925, the stocks of the I. R. T., the B. M. T. and the Third Avenue Lines advanced as if under inspiration. The I. R. T. stock in particular rose to a new high level for the year. How Wall Street, moreover, viewed the Smith-Walker administration is clear from the fact that traction stock began its systematic rise immediately after the 1925 elections.

Who are the men in whom the financial interests are so confident?

In the first place they are through and through Al. Smith men. Secondly they are part of the new machinery which the controlling banking interests had set up under Al. Smith in order to clean house in the old corrupt Tammany Hall and to set up a

(Continued on Page Five)

CHANG RETREATS FROM HONAN AS FENG TAKES 20,000

Powers Rush Troops to Stem Nationalists

Highlights of Today's News.

- 1.—Hankow Nationalists smash militarist line in Honan; take 20,000 prisoners; Peking authorities withdraw all troops from Province.
- 2.—Imperialists plan war on advancing Nationalists; land 2,000 Japanese troops at Tsing-tao; rush British battalion to Tientsin.
- 3.—Wu Pei-fu's troops rapidly joining Hankow Nationalists.
- 4.—Chang Tsung Chang, Shantungese war-lord abuses Soviet Union citizens captured with Mme. Borodin on Pamlat Lenina; threaten hunger strike if not immediately released.
- 5.—Cabinet considers removal of U. S. embassy at Tientsin, controlled by Chang Tsing-chang, Shantungese war-lord, or Shanghai, controlled by Chiang Kai-shek, in view of imminent capture of Peking by Hankow Nationalists.

PEKING, May 31.—The entire Northern line in Honan Province has been smashed by the twofold onslaught of the Hankow Nationalist troops, commanded by General Fenc Yu-hsiang and Yang Sen. The Northern authorities announced today that all troops would be withdrawn from the Honan front as a result of decisive defeats that Chang Tso-lin's troops have suffered at the hands of the Hankow Nationalists.

The prediction made by Eugene Chen and Michael Borodin that Peking will fall by midsummer seems to be justified in view of the recent victories of the Nationalists in Honan. The retreat of Chang Tso-lin's forces means the complete surrender of all of Honan Province south of the Yellow River, of Anhwei Province and the entire Lung-hai railway.

Capture 20,000.

The straw that broke Chang Tso-lin's Honan lines was the capture of Kungshien yesterday. (Kungshien is an important arsenal 40 miles west of Chengchow and a strategic point in the Nationalist drive against Peking).

The Northern troops were crushed between General Fenc's troops advancing from the Shensi border to the west and General Yang's forces marching north from Hankow.

Reports received from the front yesterday state that Hankow troops took more than 20,000 prisoners and large quantities of ammunition when the Northern troops attempted to prevent them from crossing the Lohu River. The Northern troops were reported to be fleeing in panic.

Imperialists Plan War.

The imperialist powers are preparing to rush troops and warships to the Peking-Tientsin area in view of the imminent fall of Peking.

Japan has already dispatched 2,000 troops to Tsing-tao from Manchuria and is holding two thousand more marines in readiness for immediate transportation to Peking and Tientsin, while British military authorities have ordered a battalion of troops from Shanghai to northern China.

General Smedley Butler, commanding the American marines in China, (Continued on Page Two)

GREETINGS TO COMRADE PAUL CROUCH

Comrade Paul Crouch, who was sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary for his agitation among the soldiers in the United States army, is slated for release from San Quentin prison today.

The DAILY WORKER, now under fire from the same capitalist enemy that railroaded Comrade Crouch to prison, welcomes him back into the fighting ranks of the militant workers again.

The ideas that Paul Crouch went to prison for cannot be crushed by confinement. They burst all bonds because they are pushed forward by the inexorable drive of evolution.

At this moment in world history when the dogs of war are being unleashed and the slaughter houses are being put in shape for another debacle in which millions of the world's working class are destined for the shambles, fighters like Crouch are invaluable. Every effective fighter is needed now more than ever. We feel sure that his term in jail has steered Crouch for the struggle ahead.

The DAILY WORKER greets and welcomes you, Comrade Crouch. The DAILY WORKER.

Those wishing to send greetings to Paul Crouch can wire him in care of Edgar Owens, 1212 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

STRIKE-BREAKER MADE PRESIDENT OF PRUDENTIAL FOR LOYAL SERVICE

This series of ten articles, of which this is the eighth, deals with the exploitation of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

Article VIII.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

The existence of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents should justify, in the eyes of the Insurance Department, the creation of an insurance workers' protective organization.

Every year millions of dollars are paid to the presidents' association in the form of fees. This money is taken from the current "mutual" expenses and paid to this association which is the official lobbying machine for the insurance trust.

The New York Department of Insurance is the recipient of thousands of letters of complaint from ex-insurance agents in which specific charges of fraud and withholding of salaries are made.

In 1916, the companies involved spent millions of dollars in crushing the strike which occurred that year. In the annual report issued the following year no mention was made regarding the expenditure of this "co-operative" money.

No Help From Insurance Dept. The agent has nothing to hope for from the official departments of Insurance which are in existence in the various states. It is a known fact that the departments operate in favor of the company at all times. It is also a well-known fact that after his tenure in office the average superintendent is taken care of by his late charges.

Preparatory to the creation of an agents' union it is well to bear in mind that the legal machinery of the insurance department will be used to crush any attempt at organization. In order to forestall this, an aroused public opinion must be created among the millions of policyholders who are defrauded by the "Big Four."

The legislative machine is always at the beck and call of the insurance trust. The legislators who took part in the famous Armstrong Insurance Investigation were bought off in order to avoid the investigation of "industrial" insurance practices in 1906. Hughes, Cox, Tully and others were all taken care of following the 1905 insurance scandals.

At the time of the insurance upheaval in New Jersey the assistant attorney general was one Edward Dickinson Duffield, a cunning lawyer and shrewd politician. At that time it was considered good form to take pot shots at the insurance business, providing such shots contained "constructive" criticism.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company is a New Jersey corporation and Duffield came forward with a plan for federal control of insurance companies. This was distasteful to the Prudential hierarchy.

Bought Off

The following year, on the expiration of his time in office, Duffield was made general solicitor for the insurance company. This was in 1906. In the same year he was appointed 4th vice-president. In 1913 he was made vice-president. Five years later, in 1918, he was appointed vice-president and associate general counsel for his faithful work in crushing the 1916 strike.

In 1922 Duffield was appointed president and has acted in that capacity ever since. Among the "Big Four" the Prudential methods are the most shameful. It still indulges in the iniquitous deferred dividend system which was declared illegal in New York by the Armstrong Commission.



In the New MAY ISSUE:

Toward Another Wave of Revolutionary Struggle—by Joe Lovestone
The Brussels Congress Against Imperialism—by Manuel Gomez
The Civil War in the United States—by Karl Marx
The World Struggle for Rubber—by Leon Platt

And Other Features.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Chiang Broods Over His Treachery to China



This pensive looking chap is none other than Chiang Kai-shek, formerly commander-in-chief of the Nationalist army in China, but now just another war lord. Yielding to pressure from the bankers and merchants, he split with the Kuomintang and took to killing labor leaders. However, he has had to fight the other militarists, Sun and Chang, just the same as before.

American Imperialist Still in Nanking



John K. Davis, U.S. Consul in Nanking. He is largely responsible for the lying propaganda about Nationalist atrocities there and has remained behind to tell Chiang Kai-shek what American big business wants him to do.

Barbusse In June Labor Defender Urges Sacco and Vanzetti be Freed

"The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti can be considered hereafter only as a tremendous challenge to the entire public opinion. It will engender everlasting hatred on the part of the working masses and be condemned by all loyal, wise and enlightened spirits whom it will transform into enemies of a system of domination which employs such methods. . . . There are all the moral and humanitarian as well as tactical reasons why the supreme American power should spare these two victims."

These are the words contained in an appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti by Henri Barbusse, the internationally known writer and agitator of France, written especially for the June issue of the Labor Defender, which is just off the press, upon the cable request of the editor.

Special For Sacco-Vanzetti

The June issue which is a special Sacco-Vanzetti number contains a series of features dedicated to the famous case that has aroused the indignation and protest of millions of workers. The cover design by the noted labor artist Fred Ellis, is a striking expression of the powerful hand of labor stretched out to save the two Italian radicals. The issue contains a lengthy record of the organizations and individuals of prominence throughout the world that have protested the planned execution; the speech of James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D. at the Chicago protest meeting; and a review of Felix Frankfurter's analysis of the Sacco-Vanzetti case by Thurber P. Lewis.

Articles On Arrests

In addition, the June issue contains articles on the campaign against labor leaders in Hungary, written by Martin Abern, an article on the arrests and imprisonment of the fur workers and ladies garment workers in New York, on the case of Jack Rubenstein, Passaic strike leader, by Hollace Ransell, the continuation of the life of Eugene Barnett, the Centralia I. W. W., letters from prisoners, and a full page of photographs of the labor defense movement throughout the world, in addition to the usual host of illustrations which have added to the popularity of the Labor Defender.

Copies of this issue can be obtained at labor bookstores, local offices of the I. L. D., or from the national office of International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill. A copy is easily worth the dime it costs.

FASCISTI AND K. K. K. BARRED FROM PARADES

Warren Investigates Queens Riot

As a result of the clashes between Ku Klux Klan elements and their opponents during Memorial Day celebrations on Monday, Police Commissioner Joseph A. Warren stated yesterday that he believed that both the Klan and the fascists should be barred from parades, especially when wearing their white robes or uniforms.

The police commissioner yesterday started an investigation of the clash between police and Catholics with members of the K.K.K. along the line of march during the Memorial Day parade at Richmond Hill, Queens on Monday. In spite of the fighting attitude of the Klan no clubbing took place although that is a usual feature of police action when workingclass organizations are involved.

The Klan is angry nevertheless, feeling that the police had no right to interfere with their parade. It is believed that the entire matter will be white washed.

Chang Retreats From Honan; Loses His Army

(Continued from Page One)

has visited Peking and is reported to be making plans for the dispatch of American marines from Shanghai to north China in preparation for the Nationalist offensive against Peking.

Wu's Troops Join Hankow. The success of the Nationalists appears assured in view of the persistent reports that Wu Pei-fu's troops are rapidly joining the Hankow armies. Wu Pei-fu's army has been regarded as a buffer between the Nationalists and the northern war-lords and the defection of Wu's troops places nothing between the Nationalists and Peking, but the demoralized army of Chang Tso-lin.

Imperialists Abuse Soviet Prisoners.

MOSCOW, May 31.—A report received here today states that the forty-seven members of the Soviet Union steamship, Pamiat Lenina, who are being held prisoners at Peking in an attempt on the part of the imperialists to goad the Soviet Union into a war, have appealed to the court at Tientsin protesting against the appalling conditions of their imprisonment.

Chang Tsung-chang, Shantung warlord, who arrested them, has offered no explanation and has failed to produce any accusation against the prisoners.

Declare Hunger Strike.

The prisoners declare that they will go on a hunger strike today unless they are informed of the reason for their arrest and immediately released. No word has been received of Mme. Bordoin who was removed from the Pamiat Lenina and sent to Peking.

Arrest Soviet Citizen.

HONG KONG, May 31.—A citizen of the Soviet Union, who has been engaged in organizing peasants' unions in southern China, is reported to have been captured at Peking. What action the right wing in control of the town will take is unknown.

Concentrate Japanese Troops.

TOKYO, May 31.—Increased concentration of Japanese soldiers in China was believed near today. The tide of battle is turning against the Mukden troops, upon whom Japan is relying for protection of her citizens in Shantung, Consul General Yata at Tsingtao reported today.

Two thousand Japanese soldiers have already been detailed to Tsingtao. Two additional battalions of 2,000 men will be sent to Tientsin soon, it was believed.

Mme. Sun Heads Relief.

(By Nationalist News Agency). HANKOW, May 28 (Delayed).—Madam Sun Yat-sen is heading a movement to create an organization for the relief of wounded soldiers returning to Wuhan from the Honan front. She plans to establish a base hospital here.

The Chinese and foreigners here are cooperating in the formation of a Northern Expedition Red Cross Service, with Madam Sun as chairman. Two hundred persons, including American, British, Chinese, and German doctors, attended a meeting here yesterday to devise means of aiding the Red Cross.

Unofficial U. S. War on Hankow.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The removal of the American legation from Peking in view of the imminent capture of that city by the Hankow Nationalists is under contemplation by the government, it was announced today.

The cabinet which is bitterly hostile to the Hankow Nationalists contemplates the removal of the legation either to Tientsin, which is controlled by Chang Chung-chang, Shantungese warlord, or Shanghai, which is controlled by Chiang Kai-shek.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

State Department Likes Mussolini Saber Rattle; Sure He's Morgan's Man

WASHINGTON, May 31. (FP).—Mussolini's formal declaration that the aim of fascism is to be prepared after 1935 to throw 5,000,000 well-equipped troops, a vast air force and a strong navy into any conflict which may then arise over Italian national aims, was calmly received in Washington.

The unofficial view within the Coolidge administration, and especially in the state department staff, is that fascism is a safeguard against disturbance of the rule of the propertied class throughout the world. Since the financial rule of the post-war United States, Mussolini is looked upon with favor. That he would ever dare challenge the interests of American capital, or interfere with the British empire, is doubted.

Washington sees in the latest speech of Mussolini a threat at France on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other. It offers no criticism, except for his bluntness.

Needle Trade Defense

Add Your Name to the \$100,000 Roll

Call List
The \$100,000 Roll Call Drive was undertaken to raise the sum of \$100,000 in the shortest possible time, and to give every friend of the defense a chance to be listed on this Honor Roll. More and more money is needed to successfully carry on the campaign to defend the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers.

A dollar is not too much from any worker. The number of workers who can give one dollar reaches into the hundreds of thousands. Many of these however are delaying their contributions thinking that they still have time. The Joint Defense & Relief Committee wishes to impress upon all the sympathizers that the money is needed immediately. Send in your dollar today. Do not wait any longer. A dollar from every worker will help to keep our martyrs from prison.

Follow This Good Example

The Women's Workers Club of Cleveland at its headquarters 13514 Kinsman Rd., arranged a "Package Party for the benefit of the Joint Defense & Relief Committee. This affair netted \$47.65 which was immediately remitted to the Joint Defense office. Follow this example.

Brownsville Workers Mass Meeting

Friday at 8 p. m. there will be a mass meeting at 63 Liberty Ave., Brownsville. This meeting is being arranged by the Non-Partisan Brownsville Workers Culture Club. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. All workers of Brownsville are urged to come and hear about the latest developments in the needle trade situation.

Here's One From West New York

Receipt of a \$5 donation from the Freiheit Club of West New York, N. J. is hereby acknowledged.

Coney Island Stadium Concert

The Joint Defense & Relief Committee which has arranged a Monday Spectacle and Concert at the Coney Island Stadium on July 16th, wishes to announce that they have engaged the entire New York Symphony Orchestra for this concert.

Ben Gitlow's Father Dies of Pneumonia; Radical Many Years

Louis Gitlow, 59, father of Ben Gitlow, member of the Central Committee Workers (Communist) Party died here last Saturday afternoon after a short illness. He was buried in the Workmen's Circle cemetery on Sunday.

Gitlow, who has been troubled with heart trouble for a long time, developed pneumonia recently. He died at his home, 1175 Girard Ave., Bronx, where the funeral was held.

At the cemetery, Jack Stachel, acting general secretary, New York organization, Workers (Communist) Party, spoke. Other speakers were Ludwig Landy and Henry Fruchter, Gitlow's son-in-law.

Louis Gitlow had been active in the labor movement of this country for many years. He was among the founders of the Voice of Labor, one of the first papers issued by the socialist labor party. When the socialist party was formed he joined that organization, later affiliating with the Communist Party, being a member until the day of his death.

Comrade Gitlow's widow, Kate Gitlow, is secretary of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives.

Branting Sees Sacco and Vanzetti in Jail

BOSTON, May 31.—George Branting, the Swedish lawyer, visited Sacco and Vanzetti in Dedham jail yesterday in company with William G. Thompson, chief of defense counsel. Prison rules were relaxed to permit the visit.

BRANTING IS GIVEN BITTER TASTE OF DEMOCRACY HERE

Denied Hall in Boston for Sacco Speech

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—George Branting, noted Swedish attorney, is today beginning his work of gathering first-hand information about the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It is for this purpose that he has been sent to America by his countrymen who are vitally interested in the fate of these two Italian radical workers.

Members of the local Swedish colony, and friends of Sacco and Vanzetti yesterday outwitted the Boston authorities who refused to grant a permit for a parade, or for a meeting in Faneuil Hall or at the Parkman handstand, to welcome Branting. They gathered, 1,500 strong, at the railroad station when he arrived and "walked with him" to Boston Common where they held an open air meeting under a permit which had been granted to another organization. Any sort of permit had been denied to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

In his brief speech on the Common, Branting stated that he had been sent from Sweden "to make a quite impartial study of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and to give a fair report. This step is dictated of an earnest interest, an interest common to all countries. I assume it can be understood now here as an inconvenient curiosity. America gives an example to the world and therefore a widespread attention on her actions is natural."

Committee Hits Fuller.

Official opposition to permitting the welcome planned for Branting comes immediately following the protests of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee to Governor Fuller because of the way in which he is conducting his investigation of the case of these two workers. In a second letter of the committee to the governor, which was made public on Friday last, it is charged that Governor Fuller is investigating the guilt or innocence of the two men instead of confining himself to the question of whether or not they had a fair trial. The committee points out that there are legal ways in which a new trial can be provided if it is found that they did not have a fair one, and it is the governor's job to decide whether or not the trial was fair.

"Besides the lives of our two friends, in whose innocence we have implicit faith, there is another issue at stake in this case. That is the administration of justice in the courts of Massachusetts. The majority of people who have written you, including the finest minds in this and other countries, are deeply troubled by this latter issue."

Would Counteract Venom.

The committee states that it has requested the governor to have a commission present at this investigation in advisory capacity, because the issue is so important. It now adds the request "at least to allow counsel for the defendants to be present whenever anything is said against them." The governor so far has not replied to this communication, but he is proceeding with his private investigation and examination of various witnesses.

Letters continue to come from all parts of the world in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Confederation of Revolt in Youth of Geonings, Holland, has demanded immediate release of the two men, "in the name of human justice." The Paris section of d'Action Universitaire Republicaine et Socialiste, consisting of students, asked for release.

An impartial review of the case is asked in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Methodist preachers of Chicago; and a demand for freedom was made in a resolution passed Saturday by 4,000 workers of Rochester, N. Y.—a large number of them members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Charge Sedition Upon Woodlawn Workers

(Continued from Page One)

One of the policemen reported that he "found" a gallon of liquor in Muselin's Ford, which was standing on one of the Woodlawn streets while Muselin attended a meeting of Croatian Beneficial lodge. The car was standing on the street for several hours. No witnesses happened to be around when he liquor was "found," despite the fact that the Ford was standing on quite a busy street.

Postpone Tapochanji Case
The well known Tapochanji case was scheduled for a hearing in the Federal Courts in Pittsburgh on June 1st, but was postponed to the middle of June.

The case of Sadolkas, who was arrested some time ago in Wilmerding and charged with sedition, was scheduled to come up for hearing early in May, but was postponed and will come up in the early part of June.

The Woodlawn cases are being defended by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense, and the two other cases are being taken care of by the International Labor Defense.

USSR to Collect Loss Due to Hurried Leave Of Trading Companies

LONDON, May 31.—The British Government will be held responsible for all losses incurred by citizens both of the Soviet Union and of Britain due to lack of time of the Russian Trade Delegation in winding up its financial affairs.

This was made especially clear in the note addressed by A. P. Rosenholz, the Russian Charge d'Affaires to Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, in which the Soviet representative asked that permission be given to citizens of the U. S. S. R. who are directors of the Arcos, Ltd., and other British companies conducting Anglo-Soviet trade to remain until they are able to liquidate their affairs.

Brotherhood Bank Officially Yields to Union Smasher

WASHINGTON, May 31. (FP).—Herman E. Willis, assistant grand chief engineer and national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has been a director of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Title and Trust Co. in Philadelphia, confirms the report that the bank has been merged with Mitten Bank. When the deal becomes effective on May 31, President Mitten of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. and of Mitten Bank, will have control of the combined bank, but he will retain five of the directors and the president and most of the staff of the B. of L. E. Title & Trust Co. The former president of the Brotherhood concern will be operating vice-president of the B. of L. E.—Mitten Bank.

How Mitten, who controls the street railways of Philadelphia and maintains a company union which he claims is not hostile to the regular trade union—the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees—has been able to supplant the Brotherhood bank is a story which Mitten hints at in a circular which he has sent to Washington press correspondents and labor officials.

"This bank," says Mitten in a letter to President Prenter of the B. of L. E., published in this circular, "was originated through the discovery of 1,000,000 car-rider workers who, through payment to conductors on the cars for P. R. T. preferred stock, showed an ability to save an average of \$5 per week. P. R. T. stock being limited in quantity, other means were necessary to be found in order that these workers' savings be directed into savings accounts, since every additional savings account of the worker is a certain and substantial barrier against Bolshevism, and is therefore the greatest possible support to the present property-owning system."

Having used his street car conductors as stock salesmen, Mitten put them to work as receiving tellers for his bank. They gathered in the savings accounts on every street car on paydays, and soon had cut off many of the chief sources of deposits upon which the Brotherhood bank had counted. When this process had gone far enough, he made a proposal to admit the Brotherhood bank to a consolidation, as he had earlier taken over a labor bank known as the Producers' and Consumers', which had failed. The Brotherhood bank was sound, but was not growing so fast as had been anticipated. After much discussion, the Brotherhood bank's directors recommended that the merger be approved.

The Amalgamated Street & Electric Railway Employees does not share Mitten's good opinion of the Philadelphia situation. President Mahon has expressed himself as looking upon Mitten as a union-buster—a term which Mitten quotes in his circular without naming Mahon. The chief of the trade union has asserted that Mitten tried to smash the union in Buffalo some years ago. Mitten replies that organized labor needs "more enlightened management" to guide it to economic efficiency.

Lawyer's Name Worth \$3,000,000?

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—One of the largest damage suits ever filed in federal court here was entered this afternoon by Attorney R. E. L. Maxey, of New York, against George C. Craighead. Maxey seeks \$3,000,000 damages which he alleges is due him for injury to his reputation through letters written by Craighead.

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They Are Celebrating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the "Pravda"

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Moscow Correspondent of "The Daily Worker")

MOSCOW, May 30. (By Mail).—The fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Bolshevik Daily—"Pravda"—was celebrated today at a festive meeting held in the "Hall of the Columns" of the Dom Soyuz (the "Labor Temple") of the Moscow trade unions, formerly the most exclusive club of the nobility. Thousands of electric lights sparkled from the more than fifty great crystal chandeliers, their glitter caught up in the polished white marble columns that give this famous hall its name. Above the stage, on which sat about two hundred of the more prominent members of the "Pravda" staff and Party organs, was suspended a big red and gold streamer: "Greetings to the Bolshevik Pravda!"

Fifteen years ago the Bolsheviks realized that the time had definitely come when a break must be made with the opportunist, liquidator, Mensheviks with whom they had thus far been "united" in a single Social Democratic Labor Party. This "unity" deserves the quotation marks because never had two horses pulled so contrarily as did this team; both wings, representing widely divergent ideology and generally advocating diametrically opposite tactics, they had maintained their own organizations and press, and Party history had been a long sequence of almost twenty years of inner-Party struggle over every vital question confronting the young Russian labor movement.

Lenin Calls For Break. There had been splits before which, under the pressure of conditions, had been breached—but now that the Mensheviks proposed the virtual liquidation of all the revolutionary phases of socialist activity Lenin called for the final break. The Bolsheviks formed their own Party, rallied behind themselves the overwhelming mass of the Party membership, and began publishing, in Petersburg, their own daily—"Pravda."

From the very first the paper had to fight desperately against police suppression. Its very title was chosen first under the conditions of this fight, a dormant paper permit for the appearance of a paper by that name after time the paper was confiscated, members of the staff and distributors imprisoned, but the paper appeared just the same under a slightly changed title and the chase went on until it was ended by the victorious proletarian revolution. Now the birthday of "Pravda" is also "International Press Day" for the Communist movement, a fitting tribute to the first and greatest of Bolshevik dailies.

Pravda's Services Reviewed. Great ovations greeted Comrade Ulanova, sister of Lenin, who is re-

sponsible political secretary of the editorial collegium and N. I. Bukharin, Editor-in-Chief. The chairman was Ulanov, Secretary of the Moscow Party organization. The first and principal speaker was our old Comrade Gussiev, known to a great many American Communists for his services to the American movement. As head of the CPSU Central Committee Department for the Press it was his function to review the work done as yet to be done by the "Pravda" as the other far-flung Communist press in the Soviet Union.

He began by threatening, humorously, to speak 15 minutes on the 15th anniversary of the founding of "Pravda" history, one minute for each year, and then two hours or more of excursions through the realm of the Soviet literary world. Then he promised to do no such thing and confined himself, after a short statement of the significance of "Pravda" to the movement, to a detailed analysis of the tasks and trends in the present-day Communist press in the Soviet Union.

The 15th anniversary, he said, marks a turning point in the history of "Pravda" and our press generally. Our task now embraces the enlightenment of the vast masses of workers and especially the raising of the cultural level of the peasant people. Quoting Lenin he reminded the great audience that when "Iskra" was started there were perhaps 40 revolutionists grouped around it in all Russia. "Proletar" already had about a thousand such. "Pravda" when launched enjoyed the active support of tens of thousands, which have now grown into millions. The task of our press is to find suitable forms for the mobilizing of these no longer thousands but millions. The mobilizing of these masses for the demands of the hour—rationalization, economy, lower prices—is the immediate task of our press.

The Rector's Job. We all realize, he continued, that the worker-correspondents are one of our most valuable and indispensable ties between our press and the masses. But this movement, which now includes between 250,000 and 300,000 worker, peasant, red army and youth correspondents is beginning to show some signs of development in a direction not beneficial to its real function. There is to be observed a tendency towards separatism, as though the Worker-Correspondent movement is something exclusive and apart from the toiling masses instead of their voice. The whole well-developed structure of worker correspondent circles, conferences, organizers, special press, etc. faces the danger of institutionalism, and this must be avoided. The consequence has been that during the last year their ranks have not grown at the desired tempo, there is often an inclination to narrow the membership of worker-correspondent circles down to only Party and Youth League members, and in turn this has its reflection on the one hand in a certain conservatism and even resentment among worker correspondents towards proposed new forms of mass work by the press, and on the other in neglect by the special work-correspondent press organs of the specific problems of their own field in favor of general politics, thus invading the field of the regular Party press. Several glaring cases were cited: of a Leningrad worker correspondence organ allegedly reporting on a gubernia conference actually devoted only a few lines to this and the rest of the paper to China, Italian Fascism, world economics, etc. Everything except work-

correspondents and their conference and problems.

How to Reach the Masses. The speaker then discussed some of the new methods of developing mass contact with the press that had been initiated successfully. The chief of these was the putting of each factory, separately, on public exhibition through the columns of the press in such a way that worker correspon-

GUSSIEV CHIEF SPEAKER—BUKHARIN ANSWERS ZINOVIEV ATTACK

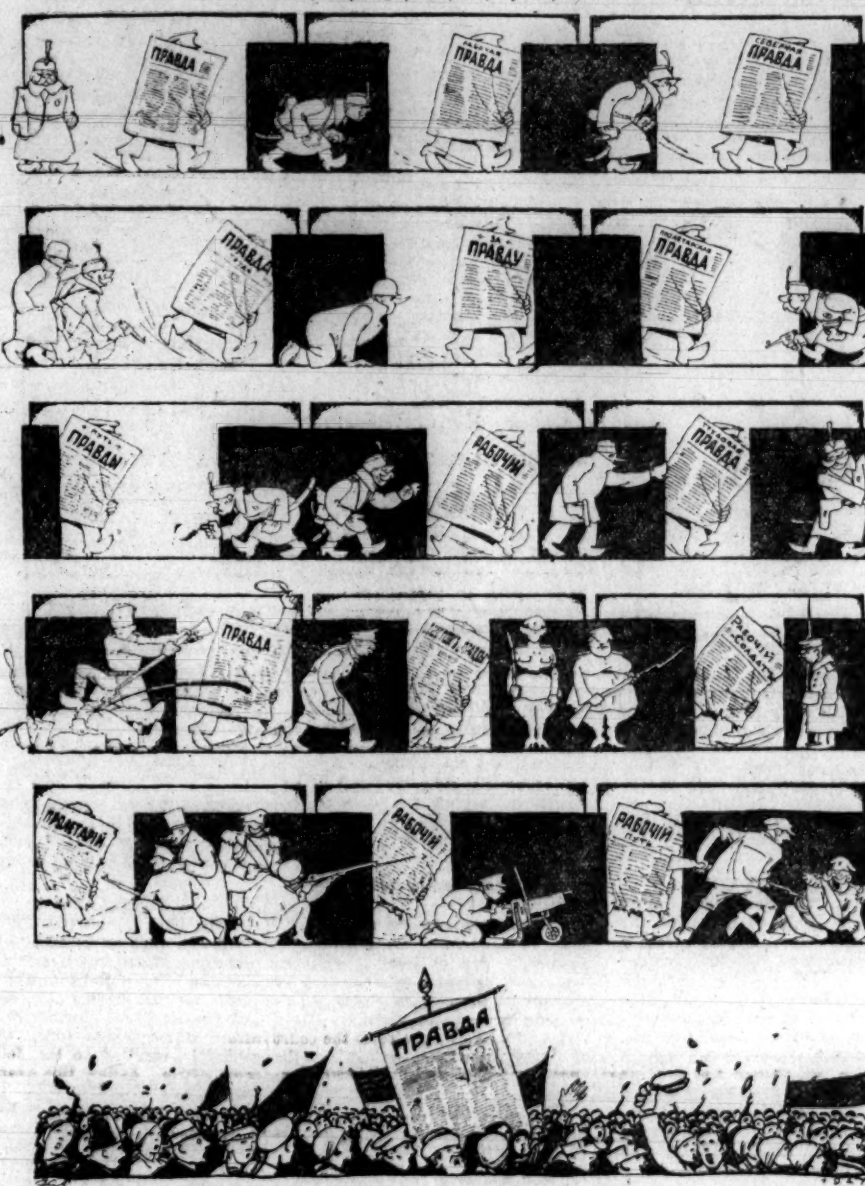
Miracles of Transformation

(The Story of the Pravda)

ЧУДЕСА „ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ“.

(История „Правды“ в рисунках).

Рис. К. ЕЛИСЕЕВА.



This cartoon illustrates the changes in the name of Pravda, organ of the Russian Communist Party, made necessary by the constant attempts of the police to suppress it. The names on the paper in the successive pictures are: Pravda, Workers' Pravda, Northern Pravda, Pravda of Labor, For Pravda, Proletarian Pravda, Path of Pravda, Worker, Laborers' Pravda, Pravda, Page Pravda, Workers' Soldier, Proletariat, Worker, Workers' Path, Pravda.

ence grew so far beyond the more limited circles of the WPC movement itself that personal letters were sometimes received from 30 per cent of the workers engaged in a plant.

The method employed, as in the case of the paper in Tver, is to call for a public discussion of each factory as a basis of determining which is best, and which is carrying on the most conscientious efforts to improve. The

campaigns, lasting from two to six weeks depending on the size of the enterprise, are very thoroughly prepared for. After thorough explanation in the Party nucleus and enlistment of the full collaboration of the Trade Union Committee, a general meeting of the workers is called at which the proposal is explained and discussed. Then enlarged "Production Conferences" are held in each department to

three candidates, a large number being allowed only with the consent of the rayon party committee. If the nucleus is small, consisting of less than seven members, a secretary is elected instead of a bureau.

In order to better carry on the work among the non-party masses, the nucleus periodically conducts open meetings and attempts to draw active non-party workers into the political study circles and schools, and tried to give active non-party workers responsible positions in the carrying on of the work in the factory, particularly those who are workers, farm laborers or poor peasants. Non-party workers who have the confidence of the workers and stand near to the party are nominated for elections in the non-party organizations, as well as party members. The best elements are drawn into the party. The nucleus at all times attempts to draw the non-party masses into the discussion of the problems of the Soviet Union as a whole. "By overcoming the narrow craft and localist sentiments, and conducting thorough systematic educational activities and by imbuing the masses with a sense of their common interests the nucleus secures their support for the party slogans and decisions." (quoted from same as above)

The general membership meeting, the highest governing body of the nucleus, is called by the bureau, on its own initiative or by request of one third of the membership. Nuclei meetings are held regularly, at least twice a month, and decisions are binding if at least half of the membership is present. A majority vote decides

all questions. Each meeting elects a presidium of a few members, or a chairman and secretary. The general meeting indorses or amends plans of work submitted by the bureau, considers applications for membership or to become candidates, discusses and acts on expulsions and disciplinary measures, elects delegates to party conferences occurring within the rayon, receives reports from the Young Communist League, the party fractions, and individual members on their work. The general meeting discusses political, economic, trade union, party and local questions.

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The nucleus participates in all the educational and cultural work carried on within the factory, such as clubs, libraries, literature evenings, entertainments, question and answer evenings, oral and wall newspapers, etc. The nucleus does all it can to increase subscriptions to the press and increase the number of worker correspondents, and carries on educational activity among the latter.

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ern Truth (31 issues), Labor Truth (20 issues), For Truth (51 issues), Proletarian Truth (15 issues), Path of Truth, (91 issues), Worker (later turned into a magazine) Labor Truth (35 issues), which was closed down on the eve of the World War. Then came "Pravda" once more under the old name, changed June 19, 1917, to "Sheet of Truth," on June 23 to "Worker and Soldier" which was closed down on August 2, and followed in quick succession by "Proletarian," "Worker," "Path of the Worker," and finally, on Nov. 8th once more "Pravda."

HOOVER'S OFFICE HAS DEFENSE FOR AFRICAN SLAVERY

WASHINGTON, May 31 (FP).—If American capital should accept the offer made to it by Ras Tafari, ruler of Abyssinia, and proceed to employ great numbers of slaves in the development of rubber, coffee, copper and other resources of his empire, it will do so with elaborate moral explanations.

In the files of the government at Washington is a confidential report of recent date, on the subject of slavery in Abyssinia—the one significant omission from the report on that country which the Commerce Department has just published.

Nice Life. "The slaves," says this anonymous report, "in the capital, Addis Ababa, at least, do no useful work, their conception of their whole duty to their owners being the ornamental function of running beside him on the few occasions, when he rides forth upon his mount. It is an easy life, and the class of people used as slaves desire no other."

"It seems superfluous to wax vitriolic over the time-honored customs of an ancient African empire. The last slave country in the world must be induced to change its ways by more gradual methods. A custom like this is not to be uprooted by stroke of pen or sword."

Disarm Natives. Having thus reported on chattel slavery to an administration which claims direct succession from the Great Emancipator, this investigator quoted at length the opinions of a foreign official who had lived long in eastern Africa. This foreigner recommended that Abyssinian raiders be deprived of arms and ammunition as a means of stopping their slave-taking habits.

The War Minister of Abyssinia, says this report, "never rides forth without at least 2,000 slaves running behind his horse waving long wands and shouting their paeans of joy in praise of their master. A poor man may possess only one small item of human property, but that one must assuredly be ever at his side to do him homage."

"Nor is the lot of the slave unenviable. To bring a good price, or to retain his value, he must be well fed. He is content, on the whole, with his position in life, albeit because he can visualize none better."

All for Civilization. "To all these peoples slavery is, far from being an evil, a most desirable and essential part of the social structure. They would even maintain, were it put to them, that the condition of the slave is much improved over their aboriginal status, their status being considerably elevated from that of wild animals to the relatively high civilization into which they are purchased."

It is to be anticipated, therefore, that the eventual eradication of slavery from the countries of this district is scarcely to be seen by any person living at present."

These conclusions were applied not merely to Abyssinia, but to Afghanistan and the Hedjaz, in southwestern Arabia, to which large numbers of slaves, especially children, are sold by Abyssinian raiders and Arab traders.

Will Send Minister. In its report dated July 25, 1925, the Temporary Slavery Commission of the League of Nations says that Abyssinia is the only Christian country in which slavery is still legalized. It credits Ras Tafari with taking preliminary steps toward their gradual liberation, but it offers advice to him, in a series of proposed measures for making his purpose effective. It asks him to encourage his principal chiefs to free their own slaves; also to register all slaves and to declare free the ones not registered; finally to abolish "the legal status of slavery," but with the reservation that "for a fixed period" such freed slaves might be compelled to continue to serve their masters.

The League Commission's report also declares that forced labor can only become free labor, in a safe economic condition, when small holdings of land are made accessible to freed men, and when cash payment of adequate wages is assured by foreign companies that may develop the resources of the country with the labor of serfs and slaves.

These facts were in hand when the Washington administration decided to ask congress to enable it to send a minister to Abyssinia.

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THE FACTORY NUCLEUS IN USSR

By KARL REEVE

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The functions of the nucleus of the Russian Communist Party and of the trade union organization in a state-owned factory in the Soviet Union, are, of course, not the same as functions of the Communist nucleus or the trade union organization in a factory in a capitalist country, or in a privately owned enterprise within the Soviet Union. In the state owned enterprise in the Soviet Union—and the large industries, as well as the transportation are entirely in the hands of the state—the proletarian state is the employer.

The workingclass, through its organizations, the Communist Party and the trade unions, has therefore, as one of its functions, the increasing of the production of the factory, the elimination of all points of friction, as well as the protection of and advancement of the interests of the workers.

The basic unit of the Communist Party in a Russian factory is the factory nucleus, and the highest party body in the factory is the general meeting of the factory nucleus. The general meeting elects the nucleus bureau, consisting of no more than 9 members, and 3 candidates and this bureau functions between meetings of the general party membership. The bureau elects an Organization, an Agitprop, a Work Among Women and other committees, which are responsible to the bureau, which in turn, is responsible to the general meeting of the factory nucleus. In a later article I will give definite details as to the organization of the party apparatus as well as of the trade union within a Russian factory. In the pres-

ent article I will describe the chief functions of the nucleus. The Rayon (county or section) committee of the party maintains contact with the factory nucleus and with the nucleus bureau, and is the higher party unit. (There are six rayons in Moscow). The functions of the rayon committee will also be described later.

The party nucleus is the fundamental party organization and consists of at least three members (in small enterprises). The principle tasks of the nuclei are: a) "To work among the masses, to constantly exercise the party influence among the non-party masses of workers and peasants and explain the party slogans and decisions; to determine the needs and de-

mands of these masses, to raise their political and cultural standard, to draw the masses into the process of socialist construction, into the Soviet, co-operative, economic and other work."

b) "The inner party work, carried out on the basis of inner party democracy; to study the decisions of the party congresses and conferences, to draw the membership into active participation in the decision of all questions confronting the party as a whole as well as the local party organizations; to promote people to the leading party, Soviet and other positions, to educate the membership in the Leninist spirit; to draw new members into the party, and improve the social composition of the organization by a thorough study and control of those admitted to the party."

c) "To direct the work of the non-party organizations and participate in the Soviet, economic and co-operative work of the enterprise, village or institution" (extract from latest draft rules on the nuclei, which have been discussed by the Leningrad, Moscow, Nizhni-Novgorod, Tula, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Vologda, Zlatoust, Tver, Vorsk and Smolensk organizations. The amendments proposed by these organizations and approved by the Department of Organization and Appointments are included in the quotation).

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In order to better carry on the work among the non-party masses, the nucleus periodically conducts open meetings and attempts to draw active non-party workers into the political study circles and schools, and tried to give active non-party workers responsible positions in the carrying on of the work in the factory, particularly those who are workers, farm laborers or poor peasants. Non-party workers who have the confidence of the workers and stand near to the party are nominated for elections in the non-party organizations, as well as party members. The best elements are drawn into the party. The nucleus at all times attempts to draw the non-party masses into the discussion of the problems of the Soviet Union as a whole. "By overcoming the narrow craft and localist sentiments, and conducting thorough systematic educational activities and by imbuing the masses with a sense of their common interests the nucleus secures their support for the party slogans and decisions." (quoted from same as above)

The general membership meeting, the highest governing body of the nucleus, is called by the bureau, on its own initiative or by request of one third of the membership. Nuclei meetings are held regularly, at least twice a month, and decisions are binding if at least half of the membership is present. A majority vote decides

all questions. Each meeting elects a presidium of a few members, or a chairman and secretary. The general meeting indorses or amends plans of work submitted by the bureau, considers applications for membership or to become candidates, discusses and acts on expulsions and disciplinary measures, elects delegates to party conferences occurring within the rayon, receives reports from the Young Communist League, the party fractions, and individual members on their work. The general meeting discusses political, economic, trade union, party and local questions.

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Protest U. S. Intervention in China--Central Opera House--June 3.

GOV. SMITH USING TRANSIT PROBE TO ADVANCE HIS POLITICAL FORTUNES

(Continued from Page One)

more efficient administration. The previous Transit Commission had represented the old line of which Jimmie Walker and his circle are the descendants. Al Smith, the present transit commissioner and the former police commissioner, McLaughlin, are of the new Tammany Hall lineage.

Gilchrist is a pal of Smith. John P. Gilchrist, the chairman of the commission, is an old Tammany standby but primarily the personal friend of Al Smith. That he is the right-hand man in the governor's move for a larger slice of graft than can be obtained in New York State, becomes evident to anyone who notes carefully the details of the hearings now being conducted at 270 Madison avenue. He is a friend of Thomas L. Chadbourne, millionaire lawyer for the B. M. T. and one of its controlling powers.

Let Gilchrist explain if he will, the basis of this friendship between himself, the paid servant of the people, and this Mussolini of the traction game, an individual so contemptuous of the public as to insult common intelligence with his obvious perjury in testifying that he had no knowledge of an "understanding" to purchase I. R. T. stock by his own group.

The second member of the commission is Leon G. Godley. Godley is a Tammany faker from Brooklyn and another of Smith's personal friends. He was appointed by the governor over the numerous other recommendations of Big Boss McCooney, who had made the fatal mistake in 1925 of backing Hyman. Godley, in his earlier years, was associated with McAneny and a firm of traction lawyers. He and Gilchrist make a handsome pair to back up the desperate efforts now being put forth by the Catholics, the Knights of Columbus, the Militia of Christ, etc., in their attempt to place a Catholic in the White House.

The desperate effort being made by the Catholics to revive their waning influence through the prestige of running a presidential candidate goes a long way to explain Al Smith's temporary "break" with the traction ring. Wall Street, with its hand on the national economic pulse, is in a position to gauge accurately the approach of the coming depression.

Is Smith Doomed? Frightened at the many signs, the financial interests have given the order at the last moment for the reelection of a republican. Smith is being forced, however, to take up the challenge to his ambitions by a movement far larger than himself. Unless he had behind him a large and organized backing, Smith would not dare to come out with even such a camouflaged opposition to the traction interests as is now being displayed by the hearings. The question still to be cleared up is: Who is behind Al Smith's open challenge to the traction ring?

The third member of the commission is Charles C. Lockwood, a staunch republican. The appointment of a republican would seem to belie the statement that this is entirely a Smith commission. Quite the contrary is the fact. At the time the present Transit Commission was appointed in April, 1926, it was stated that Lockwood had not even been consulted as to whether he would accept!

In With Undermyer. Lockwood's fame dates back to the building trades investigations of 1921. The attorney conducting the prosecution

Cops and Finks in Raid on Furriers Offices in Newark

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—The Furriers' Union office here was visited by right wing officials and members of the police department who attempted to frame up the left wing members. Being unsuccessful, they took it out of the hide of a slim youth who happened to be present in the office.

Three of the gangsters beat up the boy, who weighs no more than 100 pounds. While this was going on, Milton Corbett, Sam Adelman and Frank Wernarsky, representing the right wing International, stood outside giving orders to the police.

The next move on the part of the gangsters was to attempt to place a certain document in the desk of the secretary. After being discovered they gave up the attempt. Another furrier who was just entering the office was set upon and beaten, even worse than the youth had been a short time before.

tions was Samuel Undermyer. It is an open secret that Undermyer is Smith's under cover man, manipulating the governor's forces as a labor of love and admiration. Lockwood's connection with Undermyer is of a more than ordinary nature as will become clear in a moment.

Lockwood is also a personal friend and great admirer of Frederick Ecker, first vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Ecker is likewise an Interborough director, one of the three members of the board who represent the bond holders. The struggle between the directors on the board representing the bondholders and the other irresponsible, non-stock holding directors, who are merely using the railroad as a basis for plundering the public, has already been noted.

During the recent I. R. T. strike, it was Lockwood who played the game of the group represented by Ecker. Acting under the inspiration of Ecker, Lockwood, it will be recalled, was then the one who came to the fore in issuing statements "against" the Interborough.

Lockwood, Undermyer, Smith, McLaughlin, the members of the Transit Commission are working hand in glove with this group of big finance capitalists to remove or check the traction ring which last September by means of corrupt voting of stock perpetuated themselves in power.

The game that Al Smith, through the Transit Commission and with the able assistance of Samuel Undermyer, is playing is a game for high stakes. Prospects of the presidency are the issue. The control of the whole transit system is the stake. But who is pulling the strings?

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakers' Local No. 154 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 2468 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Union Label Bread.

Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union 7 E. 15th St. Tel. Stuy. 4379-3887 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday. Membership Meetings—2nd and last Thursday of Each Month. George Treisman, Z. L. Freedman, Managers. Harry Halebsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 248 E. 54th Street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

Jobless Furriers Asked to Register Today at Joint Board's Offices

All unemployed fur workers are urged to register at the office of the Joint Board, 22 East 22nd Street any time after 2 p. m. today. The registration will continue until the end of the strike. Jobs will be assigned in the order that the workers register.

Special shop lists are being sent to the chairmen of all independent and fur trimming shops. The names, address, local and ledger number of all the workers in the shop should be placed on the list and immediately returned to the Joint Board. From these lists special working cards will be issued without which no worker can return to the shop after the one day stoppage that is being called in sympathy with the strike of the workers employed in the association shops.

No Big Scab Jobs As Plumber Strike Enters Third Month

Not a big scab job in operation in Brooklyn was the boast of Plumbers' Local 1 yesterday on the eve of another membership meeting to consider new moves in the fight for the five day week and a \$13.20 scale.

Picketing is in full blast, officials declared and so far employers' threats to import a thousand strikebreakers have not resulted in any big job going forward. The paralysis of the Brooklyn pipe trades is complete after the eighth week of the strike, they reported.

Plumbers' helpers are also waging a vigorous fight for the \$9 scale and the five day week, loyally supporting the Brooklyn plumbers, as well as the journeymen locked out in Queens and Richmond. Hundreds of members are being fed daily in the strikers' kitchen at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave.

Appeals for financial support for the kitchen are being answered by local union and fraternal groups. President C. E. Miller announced yesterday. In one day alone Carpenters' Local 1164, Upholsterers' Local 76, Bohemian Bakers' Local 22, and Branches 6, 53 and 528 of the Workmen's Circle donated for the kitchen's support.

Bakers' Local 3 of the Amalgamated Food Workers are contributing \$80 a week.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The supreme court today upheld the right of U. S. coast guard officers to go beyond the 12-mile limit in search of rum runners in American vessels.

FURRIERS READY FOR BIG STRIKE ON SCAB SHOPS

Will Busy Seeking Cop Protection

The general picket committee of the Furriers' Union held their organization meeting last night at Astoria Hall, where arrangements for the coming strike were discussed.

The committee will start their work immediately in preparation for the strike. In numbers it equals the famous general picket committee of the 1926, having the same amount of enthusiasm and fighting spirit. Ben Gold was present and told the assembled workers what their tasks would be. All those who were present pledged to fight until victory is achieved.

The Joint Board announced last evening that a general member shop meeting would be held Thursday evening right after work where the final mobilization for the strike will take place.

At last night's meeting of the Joint Board, plans for the struggle were discussed at great length and the union machinery was declared to be ready for the general strike.

Will Wants Scabs Protected.

According to reliable information reaching THE DAILY WORKER at a late hour last night, Matthew Woll, Hugh Frayne, and Edward F. McGrady, the American Federation of Labor committee to disrupt the furriers' union, will appeal to Police Commissioner Warren today for protection for the scabs they have hopes of furnishing to the bosses to break the strike. When informed of this last night, many active members of the furriers' union just grunted and said they did not expect anything different from strikebreakers.

Another move on the part of the A. F. of L. strikebreakers with the cooperation of the bosses was the distribution yesterday in all association shops, leaflets of the bosses issued by the A. F. of L., urging the workers not to go on strike.

Woll-Boss Cooperation. The leaflet is written in a bullying tone and says that workers joining the strike will be dealt with severely by the union. It ends: "Remember! All workers remain at work!" Many workers commented on the fact that the only ones McGrady was able to get to distributing the leaflets were the bosses.

The Joint Board announced yesterday that strict control of all workers will be in force during the strike. Arrangements are being made to know the whereabouts of every worker at all times due to a special system that is being installed through a special method of centralization.

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The DAILY WORKER CONFERENCE

on Friday Evening, June 3rd, at 6 P. M.,
at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street.

Principal Speaker

BISHOP WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN

RED POETS' NITE

will be celebrated

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9

at the

LABOR TEMPLE (14th Street and 2nd Avenue)

Among those present will be
Mike Gold Floyd Dell Langston Hughes
Adolph Wolf Arturo Giovannitti Countee Cullen
Simon Fishkin Joseph Freeman Abr. Raisin
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ADMISSION 50c. Benefit of THE DAILY WORKER.

Needle Trades Leagues Hold Special Meeting At Manhattan Lyceum

A special meeting of all the Leagues of the Needle Trades has been called for after work on Wednesday, June 1st at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street.

This is a very important meeting where discussion on the latest developments in the present struggle of the needle trades will take place, particularly the mobilization of the entire left wing for the coming furriers' strike, and it is most urgent that every member of the League should be present.

Due to the fact that there is to be a reception and welcome for Moissaye Nadir at Central Opera House, we are arranging the meeting for right after work so that the comrades will be able to attend both the meeting and the reception. The meeting will start promptly at 6 o'clock and must adjourn at 8.

Philadelphia Forms Council to Protect Foreign Born There

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Delegates from labor unions and fraternal societies organized the Philadelphia Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born at a meeting held here over the week end. President James Maurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor was the main speaker.

The Independent Workmen's Circle in convention today endorsed the National Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, and voted a substantial contribution, according to Chas. Samorodin, secretary for the Council.

Amalgamated T.U.E.L. to Meet on Thursday

An important meeting of the Amalgamated Section, Trade Union Educational League will be held Thursday evening, 8 P. M. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. All members must be present as important business will be acted upon.

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Any Hour! Any Day!
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TRACTION BOSS SNEERS DURING TRANSIT PROBE

Chadbourne Refuses to Divulge Control

Thomas L. Chadbourne, reputed boss of B. M. T., toyed with Samuel Undermyer, transit commission counsel yesterday and then took the boat to Europe.

Just when he will return was left indefinite with Undermyer going through the motions of teeth gnashing over the loss of his quarry. Chadbourne had nothing to say about his control of either I. R. T. or B. M. T., and finally hid himself behind a statement prepared by his lawyer, refusing flatly to divulge "personal business," although it concerns the city's 6,000,000 straphangers pretty intimately.

But the banker did admit that he is making 7 per cent on his stock and hopes to make 8 per cent from the city's nickel-payers. But otherwise his knowledge of the traction stock was as obscure as that of any sweating, jostled subway rider, despite his investment of millions.

Chadbourne admitted speculating in subway stocks, having bought huge blocks on margin. "I am holding that stock," he declared calmly, "until the car riders pay more fare. And that time is coming."

Undermyer called for the "Hayden Stone people" after he was through with Chadbourne, but one and all they had simply ignored the summons to be present. However, some junior clerks of the Chase National Bank were there. They told blandly of their bosses placing thousands of shares of subway stock in their names and said it was a usual banking process.

Close observers of the traction mess believe Albert Wiggins of the Chase National, one of the nation's largest banks, is the biggest figure in the B. M. T.

Dressmakers Local 22 Will Meet on Thursday

Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. will hold the first general membership meeting in months Thursday at 7 p. m. at Webster Hall. The meeting will be the occasion for a demonstration of loyalty on the part of the dress makers toward the Joint Board, and the discussion of future policies of the union.

DEMONSTRATE AGAINST NEW WARS

DEMAND HANDS OFF CHINA—Learn the Meaning of the Break in British-Soviet Relations—Learn the Truth About China.

China Mass Meeting

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE, 67th Street and 3rd Avenue.
FRIDAY, JUNE 3rd, at 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS:
Scott Nearing Chas. Krumboltz H. M. Wicks
Wm. F. Dunne Chinese Speaker M. J. Olgin
Juliet Stuart Poyntz Bertram D. Wolfe Alexander Trachtenberg
Y. W. L. Speaker
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Professional Patriots

High-salaried officials of the Military Order of the World War and Keymen of America were the complainers against *The Daily Worker* for publishing a poem entitled "America."

"Professional Patriots," gathered as a result of careful research by Sidney Howard and John Hearley, will provide the reasons for the zeal of the spies of the "patriotic" organizations.

VII

What They Do.

All these organizations exist primarily for propaganda. Their main activity therefore is printing literature and giving out press copy. Less common are public meetings, debates, furnishing speakers, conducting prize contests for patriotic essays or orations in schools and colleges, though they all figure.

The propaganda is chiefly against radicalism in all its forms, including LaFolletteism, the child labor amendment, and industrial welfare bills. Next most conspicuous is the attack on pacifism, usually coupled with radicalism, on the theory that the object of the pacifists is to disarm the United States "so that the Bolsheviks can take it." Restriction of immigration, and Americanization of the aliens who are here, come next in importance, though the efforts at Americanizing are very feeble. This activity is based on the assumption that most aliens are Reds (or most Reds are aliens—it works the same either way).

In the background of activities, but underlying them all, is hostility to organized labor. Where organized labor is recognized, as it is in the National Civic Federation, it is only the conservative leadership that is encouraged and approved. The progressive and radical unions are regarded as part of the menace to "American institutions." They supported LaFollette in 1924, as did the Socialists, and the Communists were prepared to do. Therefore they are un-American. As Mr. Gompers and many of the conservative leaders also supported Mr. LaFollette, it put quite a strain on this interpretation, and caused Mr. Ralph Easley of the Civic Federation to explain and apologize for Mr. Gompers to his conservative associates.

This attitude to organized labor is natural to conservative business men. If the Reds are not opposed they may capture the labor movement "as they have in Great Britain." We might be faced not only with the prospect of a labor government at Washington, but a radical labor crowd in power. Therefore the safe course is to stop the evil at its source—organization. And quite aside from political power, trade unions are to be opposed by employers in their own businesses. So we find the professional patriotic organizations on the whole anti-organized labor and open shop. The Civic Federation alone is not, though anti-union employers sit on its board.

Yet it would not do to express this attitude openly as part of a patriotic program. So it is concealed under attacks on the Reds. It is significant enough that not a single trade-unionist is on the controlling board of any of the patriotic organizations except the Civic Federation, which was organized to bring capital and labor together.

In addition to propaganda, some legislative work is done by a few associations, chiefly in opposing progressive measures such as industrial welfare bills and the child labor amendment, and in fighting efforts to repeal laws curtailing free speech. The total effort put into legislative work is slight compared with the propaganda work. It is also far less than a few years ago, probably because progressive industrial measures are so little agitated. Only the National Civic Federation and the Better America Federation of Los Angeles have ever gone far in that field.

Not Active in Politics.

None of the organizations takes any active part in open politics. The disastrous experiences of the Security League in that field in 1918 may account in part for their reluctance to tackle it, though it is more likely that they are not fitted for such a major task. Their leading backers are prominent and influential in the regular republican and democratic organizations, and do not need help outside. It is noteworthy, however, that almost all the patriotic societies united in opposing the LaFollette Movement in 1924, not by official action in most cases, but by matter-of-course references to it as "made in Moscow." It was just tied into the regular anti-Red campaign.

Some few of the organizations have actively gone into the business of prosecuting radicals, or have aided or prompted public officials to do so. Most conspicuous of these efforts was the long campaign of the Better America Federation against the I. W. W. in California, as a result of which about 164 members of that working-class organization were sent to prison under the criminal syndicalism law, solely for their membership in it. The Federation employed for over three years three professional witnesses, Diamond, Couets and Townsend, to testify in all these trials. Two of these were ex-convicts. The American Defense Society assisted the federal secret service under William J. Burns in bringing the criminal syndicalist prosecutions in Michigan in 1922 against thirty-one members of the Communist Party. The president of the National Security League, Mr. Solomon Stanwood Menken, has on several occasions insisted on the exclusion of distinguished aliens whose radicalism he opposed—notably the Countess Catherine Karolyi, wife of the first president of the Hungarian Republic.

The Security League in 1925 also succeeded in inducing a business men's luncheon club and the Y. M. C. A. of Hartford, Connecticut, to cancel speaking engagements of Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., the British labor statesman, on the ground that he was preaching "socialistic doctrines." On this occasion the Baltimore Sun remarked:

"Already in continental theaters America is the subject of the same sort of gibes that New York pokes at Brooklyn. With Mr. Kellogg inside the government and the National Security League outside, we are certainly a legitimate subject for ridicule."

Typical of the activity of the National Security League was the report issued by B. F. Ristine, Major of Infantry, 84th Division, U. S. Army, Indianapolis, on Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for the Prevention of War, who was scheduled to speak on peace in Indianapolis. This report was "authenticated" by Major General Robert L. Bullard, U. S. Army, Retired, President of the League.

All of the statements included in the report had been answered and proved to be falsehoods time and again by Mr. Libby's organization. Knowing of this, the Indianapolis Monthly Meeting of Friends complained to the army headquarters at Indianapolis and received a reply from G. L. Townsend, Colonel of Infantry and Chief of Staff which said that "the statement made by Major Ristine regarding the authenticity of the data was accurate, the data being understood to have been compiled by the late R. M. Whitney (author of the book 'The Reds in America') and furnished the undersigned and his associates for their information, the officers of the National Security League believing it to be correct and true, and not furnishing it for publication. . . . It is known to be the expressed policy of the League to avoid controversy involving personalities, and it is regretted by the officers of the League

(Continued on Fourth Column)

Massachusetts' Labor Fakery

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD.

One who embodies the trinity of virtue—a democrat, lawyer and "friend-of-labor"—has the distinction of being the second highest paid legislative lobbyist in the state of Massachusetts.

According to the Massachusetts lobby act, lobbyists are required by law to file with the secretary of the state a statement of fees collected by them for appearing at the state house on behalf of their clients.

James Vahey, the legal pride of the Massachusetts labor fakery, has filed his report in which he avers that he had received \$2,500 from labor unions for his lobby work while the legislature was in session. This amount was surpassed only by one other lobbyist who operated for an insurance company. What Vahey received in addition to the officially reported sum is unknown.

Besides Vahey, the labor bureaucrats in this state have tied onto the necks of the unions the dead ballast of about a dozen "full-time" and more than full-paid legislative-agents who pull down enormous salaries not to mention expenses and other incidentals that go along with their salaries.

Salary—"n"-Expense.

Lobbyists or legislative-agents are maintained in the state house corridors, committee rooms, etc., by the state branch of the A. F. of L., American Federation of Textile Operatives, Boston Street Carmen's Union, Railroad Brotherhoods in Mass., etc.—receiving large "Salary—"n"-expense." Besides these legislative agents, practically every central labor union or building trades council or metal trades council, etc., have a sort of "experienced" man amongst them who is at all times "pulling" or representing his respective local council. Oft times this brother happens to be the business agent for his own local or a group of local unions of kindred crafts and who always has time to go to the state house to appear in behalf or against a bill.

\$20 A Day.

When these local fakery return to their respective bodies it is not unusual to see them turn in a bill for "Salary—"n"-expense" to the tune of \$30 or \$40 for a trip to the state house for a day or two, most of which time had been spent in having a good time with their brother fakery when they report before their respective bodies, almost invariably the virtues of a certain democratic politician or group of politicians are sung instead of giving an intelligent report of the proceedings. These reports are naturally calculated to gain supporters for the "friends-of-labor" for the next election campaign.

Lack Intelligence.

At most hearings on certain bills affecting labor these so-called legislative agents are conspicuous by their absence. The irony of it is, is the fact that nine out of ten such high-priced legislative agents lack the necessary intelligence or interest in measures affecting the workingclass. When questioned or cross-examined by the clever lawyers representing the various employers' associations, who come prepared with stacks of documents, figures, statistics, etc., whether labor has any alternative program as happened when the Arkwright Club made their recent attempt to lengthen the hours of toil for women, these labor representatives replied that they had no program but that they were "willing to sit down and discuss the matter at the table with the employers."

Squander Money.

Countless thousands of dollars, representing the hard-earned money of union men and women are thus squandered on these "fat boys" daily by the labor movement of America, for what takes place in Massachusetts is an example of what takes place in every state in the union. Not only is money squandered in this manner, but the vilest sort of class-collaboration is bred of just such activities—and this is a potent factor in opposition to the building of a labor party in the United States.

Like the public utility commissioners who are supposed to protect the interests of "the public," these agents soon learn how to make "an easy dollar."

Gets Fat Job.

John Hodgson, was legislative agent for the street carmen's union until he came out as a paid campaigner for the defeated Senator William Morgan Butler, the textile magnate. Anna Weinstock deserted the labor movement and was rewarded with a government job for advancing the interests of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Hopes to Retire.

Campaign jobs, government jobs, jobs on state commissions, etc., are some of the forms of bribery that they succumb to. While paving the way for desertion of labor's ranks these agents stoop to the lowest depths of corruption and resort to the most scandalous kind of class collaboration. In defense of such betrayal (and many of these agents openly brag about it) they reply as did Bennett Gordon, a labor "kake" who dominates the carpenters' locals in Worcester, "I am looking forward to the day when I won't have to wield a hammer and saw for a living!"

Soft Pedals Charges.

Whenever thieves quarrel the truth comes out. This happened only recently when the reactionary Martin T. Joyce, legislative agent of the Massachusetts branch, A. F. of L., accused several democratic colleagues

of ducking roll calls in the legislature thus helping to kill labor bills. No sooner had this charge been made on the floor of the Boston C. L. U. than a group of democratic state representatives, Birmingham, Buckley, and Twobig, came back with a counter-charge against the legislative agents of labor in general, and Marty Joyce in particular. This counter charge came together with a challenge to debate the charges on the floor of the Boston C. L. U., but the fakery were wise enough to let the matter get "hushed up."

Expert Vote Getters.

So closely allied are these fakery with the politicians at the state house that the politicians actually regard the labor movement as their own movement. For purposes of vote getting they make no distinction between the democratic party and the labor unions, thus in challenging Joyce to debate the charges, these democratic politicians ask, "Is Joyce exploiting labor and the democratic party for his personal advancement?" Thus they foist the capitalist political party upon the labor movement creating in the minds of ignorant workers the idea that the democratic party is the political arm of the labor movement.

The illusion is thus created that if you are against the democratic party you are also against labor—linking the official labor movement with the capitalist democratic party.

These politicians know how to establish the ideological hegemony of the capitalist party over the labor movement because many of them, including President Green, are so-called labor-men.

Silent on Issues.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in their eagerness to advance their own fortunes and as they become more independent of their responsibilities and obligations to the labor movement in so far as the rank and file are concerned, these legislative agents practically forget (not unconsciously) that they are to fight in behalf of labor. The glaring truth of this assertion was brought out in the reply of the democratic politicians who said:

"The legislative agents have so little interest themselves in legislative matters that the legislators do not know who they are. The only written communication we have received on legislation so far this season from labor is the one urging that we vote for Sunday professional baseball. On the other hand we have without solicitation appeared on labor bills before committees and fought for them in the house without a word being spoken by labor's paid representatives in the state house."

Sob Stuff.

Only when a very popular bill is before the house, such as the one to increase the hours of labor for women in the textile industry of the state, will these agents come out in force. And on such vital bills the most sentimental slop is spilled instead of making a powerful labor attack on the textile barons.

Expose System.

The appearance of a Communist Party spokesman, not to lobby or seek political favors from capitalist politicians, but to utilize the greatest possible extent the limited opportunities of capitalist democracy, to champion the cause of the working class, to raise the proper slogans and issues, to develop a united front movement with all honest elements for a fight on certain issues, to expose the fraud of the system and all its ramifications, is a duty that is sadly neglected by the movement.

When one considers the tremendous amount of money and energy that is put into a political campaign—a very necessary phase of activity—and compares results with those obtained by participating officially as a Communist Party at such hearings, it will be readily seen that next to the election of a candidate, participation at public hearings is the greatest means of utilizing the capitalist legislatures as a forum (limited and restricted as it is) from which to speak to the masses. Not only are these hearings at which all interested voice their opinions well attended, but the capitalist news agencies broadcast the proceedings thruout the land.

Workers' Forum.

Such opportunities should and must be utilized by the party. Next to parliament or legislatures this serves as a tribunal from which to speak and rally the masses around the revolutionary movement. Women's organizations, youth organizations, the Workers Party, all interested in the daily struggles of the workers must participate. At the same time such activity increases the political consciousness of our own members and sympathizers. They become involved in the political issues of the day and that serves as a magnet with which to drag the uninterested ones into the struggle.

Labor Fakery.

Such participation serves also to expose the labor fakery who suck the life-blood out of the labor movement, and establishes friendly relations with all honest labor elements. It endears the Communist Party in the hearts of the masses who will read of such activities and who will better realize the need for supporting the only movement that struggles for their interests. Too long have we remained aloof. "Mass participation at all public hearings. The best tongues and minds to work." These must be the slogans, which if carried out, will go a long way toward laying the basis for a movement of the labor party.

The Pomp of War

(Three Poems By Henry George Weiss.)

SHOT

The kerchief of white was pinned on his breast,
The firing squad had done its best,
Another soldier had gone "west,"
Ho, soldiers, ground your arms!

"Killed in action somewhere in France,"
This the message that met her glance,
O mother, killed somewhere in France
And swathed away in lime!

They stood him up by an open grave
Where the mounded earth was like a wave,
Three minutes of prayer to him they gave
Before they shot him down!

The gray of the morning lit the east
As he knelt down at the foot of the priest,
The unclean rats awaited the feast—
Squad shunt! Aim straight! Fire!

The kerchief of white was red on his breast,
The firing squad had done its best;
Another soldier had gone "west,"
Ho, soldiers, ground your arms!

THERE WERE THREE OF THEM

There were three of them lying side by side,
Brothers of woe in a woeful place,
And one was a lad from the banks of the Clyde,
And one a fish-man from Harbor Grace.

The third he hailed from the prairie land
Where the dust of the wheat is powdered gold,
And all were young in that hopeless band
If you numbered by years—and yet so old.

The first man saw the woman he loved,
And the second no hands, no hands at all,
While the third twitched the stumps of his legs and looked
With a hopeless stare at the grimy wall.
Above their heads on the wings of the blast
Death went by with a hissing breath;
O the thots of their hearts as he went past
Were clothed in a garb more drear than death!

The first man saw the woman he loved
And the second the rudder he'd never held,
And the third the plow he had often shoved
As it broke the sod of the prairie mold;
And each craved death as a blessed thing,
And each in his own and separate way
With hardly a fear worked loose the thongs
That held the blood in the helpless clay.

There were three of them lying side by side,
Stark and dead when the stretchers came;
And somebody muttered, "Suicide,"
But nobody uttered a word of blame!

The Passing of Private Burke

These were the thots of Private Burke
As he crouched alone in the dark
Watching the giant flames light the muck
And the shells hiss by to their mark.
These were the thots of Private Burke,
Lone raider in No Man's Land,
As he hugged the shell-hole's deepest muck
With an open knife in his hand.

"It's a helluva night," says Private Burke,
(To himself, you understand,
As it wouldn't be healthy to speak too loud
Out there in No Man's Land),
"It's a helluva night, and I wish that I were
Safe outa this blasted hole,
I burr the bloom'n' mud so much
I feel like a bloody mole!"

"I wonder where that Heinie is?
The damn fool's shootin' wild!
There goes a bloody flare again—
Thank God, the night is mild!
What wouldn't I give for a shot in the arm,
A pull at a coffin-nail—
Now what in the 'ell are they shootin' at?
Jes' watch that bugger sail!"

"I must be nearly over now—
Look out! Barbed wire there.
Damn it's dark! I wish they would
Send up another flare.
Ah, there she goes! Off with a bang . . .
My God! What's that? You're dead!
I'll say those stiff give one a start . . .
I nearly lost my head."

"I'll jes' crawl over to that hole;
The stiff will make a screen.
I wonder where that Heinie is?
Whew! That jes' breezed my bean.
What wouldn't I give for a decent bed . . .
Move over pal . . . What's that?
The stiff . . . the Heinie . . . fooled, by God!
Take that, damn you, take that!
Right in the throat . . . stuck like a pig . . .
Again . . . Oh, Chris, my chest!
He got me good . . . the bastard . . . Oh . . .
I guess . . . I'm goin' 'in' 'west' . . ."

These were the thots of Private Burke
As he lay alone in the dark
With his gaping throat, while the hissing shells
Tore by to their unseen mark.
These were the thots of Private Burke,
Lone raider in No Man's Land,
As he coughed out his life 'neath the boche's knife
And the foeman's merciless hand.

(Continued from first column)

and by the officers of the 84th Division Headquarters that the matter was given any circulation whatever." To this explanation of Mr. Whitney's false report and the circulation given it by Major General Bullard, the chairman of the Committee on Literature and Peace of the Indianapolis Quakers replied (May 29, 1926):

"It is fortunate indeed that the data furnished in good faith by the National Security League and used in good faith by the officers of the 84th Division fell into my hands, for now we all know that it was untrustworthy. It is worth considerable trouble to arrive at the truth. I trust that you are notifying those among whom the Whitney compilation was circulated, of its unreliability."

The so-called official dossier furnished by R. M. Whitney described Mr. Libby as either "a dangerous fanatic, or in the pay of some foreign government."

Record of American Legion.

But for real action against radicals in the name of patriotism, the record of the American Legion outdoes all the others. And it has been direct action, too. The facts are given in another chapter. The Ku Klux Klan, too, has added to its secret methods of intimidation open violence against what it terms un-American elements, all in the name of loyalty and patriotism. Its record should not be omitted in appraising the forces of professional patriotism. Its activities and its practices are far wider than the group of professional racketeers here described. They have in common hostility to radicalism and maintenance of the status quo.

(To be continued.)

The Left Wing in the Garment Unions

By MARGARET LARKIN

The repressive policies of the reactionary leadership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers culminated in the expulsions of Locals 2, 9 and 22 in the middle of 1925. The Joint Action Committee, predecessor of the 1927 joint action committee of the Cloak and Dressmakers' and the Furriers' joint boards, swung into action and beat the international into submission. Today Margaret Larkin tells the story of that fight and the victory, as a prelude to the General Strike, soon to follow.

EXPULSION OF LOCALS 2, 9 AND 22

The dispute was brought to a head by the expulsion of Locals 2, 9, and 22, in June of 1925. Although the underlying causes of the expulsion were plainly those of opposition to the Administration policies, the actual charges were that the leaders of the locals were Communists.

Charges were made, through the press, that they had conducted Communist demonstrations, under the guise of May Day meetings, in which the International and the Institutions of the United States had been attacked. Although most of the officers were not Communists, and none of them had uttered the statements attributed to them, all were suspended from the Union. Not until two weeks later were specific charges formally preferred against them.

The locals were ordered to turn over their funds, books, and buildings, and when they refused to do so, declaring the suspensions illegal, the buildings of Locals 2 and 9 were seized by force in the night and occupied by representatives of the International. At their hearing before a "Special Trial Committee," all of the officers were "found guilty," and they, and Locals 2, 9, and 22, expelled from the Union.

The three locals formed a "Joint Action Committee," of which Louis Hyman was chairman, and Charles S. Zimmerman, then an Executive Board member of Local 22, was secretary. Supported by the membership, the Joint Action Committee carried on a fight for reinstatement of the locals for sixteen weeks. During the struggle the International continually attempted to raise the issue of Communism as a smoke screen to cover up the real issues at stake, just as it had formerly made membership in "Leagues" an issue, in order to crush the movement for free speech and democratization of the Union, and just as it is "raising the banner of Americanism versus Communism" at the present time to obscure the real purposes of the expulsions of 1926.

Treaty of Peace.

At the end of the Joint Action fight, in August, 1925, the International officers signed a peace treaty with the three ousted locals, which was approved at the Convention of December. In the treaty, the International officers restored the locals and their officers to their place in the Union, promised to abolish the policy of expulsion, punishment of, or discrimination against members for their political views, and agreed that proportional representation should be effected.

In November, 1925, Louis Hyman was elected Manager of the Joint Board by vote of the membership of all the locals, so that for the first

time in the history of the Joint Board, the Left Wing, representing the bulk of the membership, was in control. Local 35, pressers, also elected a Left Wing leadership, with Joseph Gortelsky as Manager, so that the Left Wing group now embraces about 35,000 members in New York alone.

In the December convention, the Right Wing of the Union attempted to break the peace treaty and evade the question of proportional representation. This plan, designed to give the membership a larger voice in the affairs of the International, and particularly in selecting the officers of the International, was regarded by both sides as the most important issue in the Joint Action fight. If it were carried through, it appeared certain that the Sigman administration would be overthrown. The Right Wing, which was in control of the convention by virtue of the "Rotten Borough" system, refused to allow the question of representation to come up, in spite of the peace treaty, until after the entire Left Wing delegation had left the convention in protest. The two elements finally compromised. It was agreed that a system of representation more nearly proportional to the membership should be effected at once in the New York Joint Board, and that the question of representation to the convention should be referred to the membership in a referendum to be called by President Sigman within six months after the convention.

The order of the convention to carry through a referendum on the question of representation to the convention may be considered the real basis of the present struggle in the union. The charges of Communism, of a mismanaged and illegal strike, which will be dealt with later, are not taken seriously by either faction. President Sigman, an old I. W. W., does not actually fear a "Red" menace in the Union, but he does fear the possibility of the overturning of his Administration by the rank and file, should it succeed in attaining power in the convention. Although he had been ordered to conduct the referendum within six months, he has postponed it, first upon the excuse of the impending General Strike, and now upon the excuse that the "Reds" must be cleaned out of the Union before the referendum is held. President Sigman himself has publicly stated that the referendum must be held before the next convention, but that he will not call it until "peace" has been established. If the "Reds," that is to say the present leaders of the New York Joint Board, elected to their positions by the direct vote of the membership—if the "Reds" can be eliminated and discredited, President Sigman probably will have nothing to fear from a referendum.

No Good on Earth

By DONALD C. CAMERON.

I know a man who is no good on earth.

Joe has never attended worship in the little church around the corner. Never has he contributed to the support of a charitable institution or a missionary society. His children do not go to Sunday School. So the wife of a neighbor, who is a sort of religious leader, has passed judgment upon him.

She says he is no good on earth. He has often been seen coming home early of a Sunday morning, staggering drunk. So the man across the street, who says Joe should spend his money for clothes for his children and a new coat of paint for his house instead of buying whisky, has condemned him.

This man, who hasn't taken a drink since the days of his foolish youth, says Joe is no good on earth.

Joe's children are unhappy than any others in school. Quiet, white-faced little animals, they go about in rags. No one teaches them to say prayers at night. There is a wide breach between them and the other children, and they feel it acutely. They are lonely for friends who do not exist. Their mother is dead and their slovenly father refuses to give them the care and attention that is their due. So the principal of the school and all the teachers have passed judgment upon Joe.

They will tell you he is no good on earth. Six days a week Joe stands at a machine in a factory, pushing two levers alternately, while shiny bits of tin drop onto a moving belt and are carried somewhere, he talks to no one, carries no chewing tobacco and loans no money. Despite sullen attention to his work he produces less than other men. So his fellow workers have passed judgment upon him. They say he is no good on earth.

Saturday nights Joe takes his wages and buys moonshine at the house of a polack. When the first warm glow of the stuff courses through him, he takes a worn photograph from his pocket and sees, through a glaze of dirt, the face of a young woman. His sullen expression vanishes while he looks. He

replaces the portrait and drinks again. He goes home stumbling. Next day he is sick.

If he thinks at all, it is only of superficialities that have to do with his humdrum manner of living. He feels no anger at a system that cares only for his toil. He does not curse people who see in him only the unhappy results of—they know not, care not, what. If ever he snarled at Fate it was years ago, and he has forgotten about it now.

He is satisfied to accept without question the verdict of church, school, neighborhood and factory. In so doing he makes their sentence more nearly just every day.

Meanwhile, his children are following in his footsteps.

It seems almost as though God and society have conspired that Joe and his family might be no good on earth.

I SING TO PEACE

By EUGENE KREININ.

I sing to peace
Of brother and brother
All colors and races
To join one another.

I sing not to armistice
Between battle and battle
Better chance for the foe
The sabre to rattle.

For peace born of struggle
The war of the classes
Inspired and led
By the urge of the masses.

Social Slip of Hungarian Premier Stirs Diplomats

PARIS, May 31.—"Serious diplomatic consequences" may result in the polite relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the violation of etiquette by Bethel, the Hungarian premier.

Bethel formally invited M. Paller, the Czech Minister, to dinner and later telephoned a withdrawal, saying representatives of the Hapsburg family would be present.